38340-3
5/17/89 A

Washington LABOR MARKET

Washington State
Employment Security

Isiah Turner
Commissioner

Prepared by the
Labor Market And
Economic Analysis Branch
(206) 438-4800

Gary Bodeutsch
Director

In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

March 1989

Highlights

** Distressed Areas**

-- Pages 12 - 13 --

Weather Slows Job Market

Employment normally begins to expand from its winter low in Washington State during February as outdoor employment benefits from moderating weather. This year, however, was not normal. January's weather was unseasonably mild, while February saw snow and subfreezing weather in most of the state. As a result, total employment fell 9,900 between January and February.

Paradoxically, unemployment also declined as the cold weather discouraged many would-be job seekers from looking for work. Only individuals without a job and actively seeking work are counted as unemployed. Total unemployment in the state fell from 161,700 and 6.9 percent in January to 157,400 and 6.8 percent in February. The number of jobless workers was down 5,900 from February 1988 when the rate was 7.3 percent.

Volume 13, Number 3

	Feb. 1989 (Prel.)	Jan. 1989 (Rev.)	Feb. 1988
Civilian Labor Force	2,318,900	2,333,100	2,250,400
Total Employment	2,161,500	2,171,400	2,087,100
Total Unemployment	157,400	161,700	163,300
State Unemployment Rate	6.8	6.9	7.3
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	5.6	6.0	6.2

Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

Fewer Farm Jobs in February

Agriculture accounted for much of the job loss in February. Some of the decline resulted not from adverse weather but because the relatively mild weather in January permitted farmers to begin fruit tree pruning early. Farm employment should expand moderately in March with more favorable weather permitting preharvest work to be stepped-up. Agricultural employment will increase sharply in April. The asparagus harvest should employ several thousand workers through May.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Nonfarm Jobs Up Less Than Seasonally Expected

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose 3,300 over the month. The increase was less than normal for this time of year because of counterseasonal declines in logging, construction and other outdoor work. Between January and February last year, nonfarm payrolls jumped 12,400.

School Payrolls Rebound

Government civilian employment rose 5,500 in February; 3,500 of the increase was in public education. School payrolls typically rebound in February following December-January losses. Employment in education falls over the holiday vacation period when little hiring is done. In addition, several hundred support staff and student employees at colleges are laid off until the beginning of the new term.

Tax Season Here

Employment in the services group moved up 3,700 in February. Here, too, education accounted for much of the expansion as private schools and colleges added staff for the final half of the academic year. (Private schools are included in services, while public education employment is

classified as government employment). Firms providing tax preparation services also hired several hundred employees in February and will continue to expand until the April tax deadline. In addition, long-term growth continued at temporary help agencies and in child care services.

Retail Store Jobs Fall Seasonally

Retail trade employment fell 4,000 to partially offset the expansions in services and government. Department, apparel and most other retail stores typically reduced employment following January sales and inventory work. Small increases were noted at restaurants and at building material stores to mark the beginning of their seasonal expansion. March and April will see the expansion pick-up speed and spread to other retail stores as well. Spring will push employment up at department and apparel stores with seasonal clothing promotions, and restaurants and gasoline stations will expand as improving weather encourages the public to travel more.

The approach of spring was already evident at wholesale houses where spring merchandise was being stocked. The employment increase in wholesale trade, however, was limited to 200 because of a seasonal cutback at fruit and vegetable warehouses.

Construction Falls Counterseasonally

Construction employment fell 2,200 between January and February counter to its normal seasonal trend because of adverse weather conditions in the latter month. The return of more moderate weather in March will undoubtedly see employment in the building trades begin its seasonal advance. Rising mortgage rates, however, have dampened the outlook in the homebuilding industry.

Higher Mortgage Rates Dampen Housing Outlook

In late March, adjustable rate mortgages tied to rates for one-year treasury notes rose to approximately 12.3 percent, their highest rate since March 1985 when their rate was about 12.4 percent. Meanwhile, fixed rate mortgages at around 11.7 percent were nearing their highest level in 2 1/2 years. In October 1987, the rate for fixed mortgages was 11.92 percent.

The surge in rates comes at a time homebuilding normally begins to expand seasonally. The higher rates may already be impacting the industry. Building permits for future construction, after seasonal adjustment,

declined 3.8 percent nationally in January and 6.8 percent in February. Meanwhile, the sale of new homes (seasonally adjusted) in the nation fell 9.4 percent in February following an increase of 2.5 percent in January.

Manufacturing Employment Stable

Manufacturing employment (up 100) was little changed between January and February as gains were largely offset by weather-related losses. Aerospace added 700 to continue its expansion. Canneries, freezing plants and juice manufacturers added 200 to begin their seasonal expansion. Growth will accelerate in March when food processors begin work on asparagus from California.

On the downside, stone-clay-glass payrolls fell 300 because of less demand for sand and gravel from the weather affected construction industry. Adverse weather also slowed the shipbuilding industry where employment declined 300 from January. Lumber employment normally expands in February, but this year the weather did not cooperate, and it dipped 100 with most of the loss in logging.

Employment Up Substantially Over The Year

Although nonfarm employment rose less than seasonally expected in February, the total was up 90,600 or 4.9 percent over the year. Services alone added 25,700 jobs year to year. Medical services accounted for 5,100 of the new jobs. Growth in medical care payrolls has slipped below that of the overall service industry (3.9 versus 6.0 percent) as government and private insurers attempt to limit the increase in medical costs. Nevertheless, the need for medical services continues to grow because of an increasing elderly population.

Medical Care Jobs To Continue Growing

Persons aged 65 and over are one of the fastest growing segments of the state's population. Moreover, the older age groups in the age 65 and over population are showing the largest increases. Between 1980 and 1988, the state's population increased an average of 1.3 percent a year, but the population aged 65 and over rose 3.2 percent a year. And, while the number of persons aged 65 through 74 increased 21 percent between 1980 and 1988, individuals aged 75 through 84 grew by 32 percent and the number aged 85 and over jumped 33 percent. It is, of course, the older age groups who are most subject to chronic illnesses requiring long-term health care.

More Food Store Jobs

Retail trade (up 16,000) was the next largest source of new jobs over the year. Restaurants accounted for 6,800 of the new jobs, continuing to lead the growth in trade, but food stores added nearly 4,200 jobs. Employment, however, slipped over the year at apparel and department stores. Part of the expansion at grocery stores is undoubtedly due to growing in-migration because of the state's strong economy. The addition of clothing and other nontraditional products at larger food stores is also likely responsible. The expanded product lines of these stores may also be the reason for lower employment at apparel and department stores.

Exports Boost Manufacturing Jobs

Manufacturing, up 17,400 or 5.3 percent, continues to show heady growth despite numerous predictions to the contrary. And, not all of the growth has been in aerospace. Aerospace added 9,500 jobs over the year, but other manufacturing employment rose 7,900 or 3.5 percent. Strong export growth can be credited with a sizable portion of the job growth in manufacturing.

According to a U.S. Census Bureau report, slightly more than 20 percent, or one in five, of all manufacturing jobs in the state resulted from foreign exports in 1986. Next to Alaska, Washington State had the highest proportion of export-related jobs. Nationally, 12.6 percent of all manufacturing jobs depended upon exports or about one job in every eight.

Percent of Shipments Exported
By Industry, Washington State 1986

Industry	Percent
Transportation equipment including Aerospace	50
Lumber-Wood Products	26
Paper Products	21
Primary Metals including Aluminum	29
Machinery	30
Electrical-Electronic Equipment	32
Instruments	35

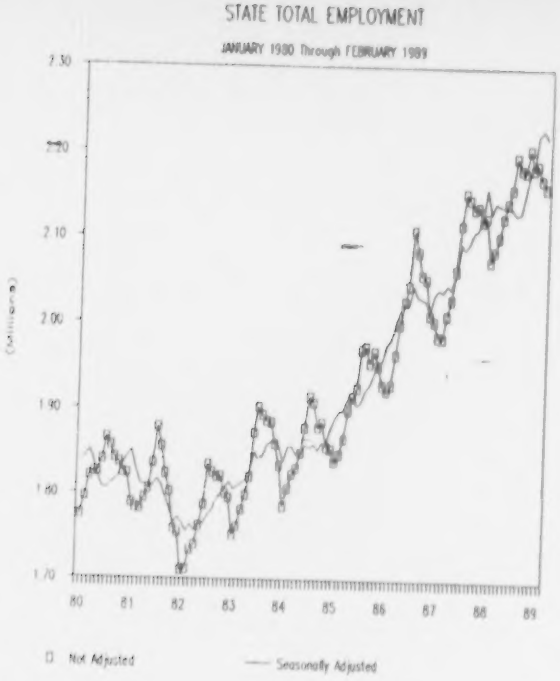
AREA TRENDS

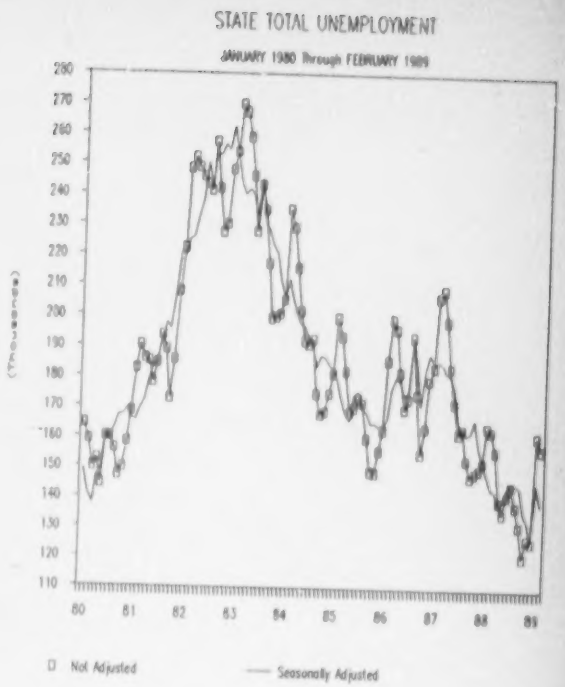
Unemployment Down In Eastern Washington, Unchanged On West Side

Changes in unemployment rates were mixed around the state between January and February. Overall, however, the rate fell from 10.7 to 10.0 in Eastern Washington despite a moderate decline in employment. Apparently many farm workers who lost jobs in February did not look for new employment. The chances of finding another farm job this February were slim at best because of weather conditions. Nonetheless, an individual must not only be without a job but actively seeking work to be counted as unemployed.

The jobless rate in Western Washington remained unchanged at 5.9 percent over the month. Rates were higher in counties where the lumber industry is of major importance, but the rate in the Seattle Metropolitan Area, which accounts for 45 percent of the state's workforce, slipped from 5.0 to 4.9 percent between January and February. Typical of the lumber counties were Grays Harbor, Pacific and Lewis. The rate in Grays Harbor jumped from 11.6 to 14.8 percent; Pacific County's rate rose from 10.1 to 12.8 percent, while the Lewis County rate moved up from 10.6 to 11.0 percent over the month.

Compared with February 1988, unemployment rates were generally lower. The rate in Western Washington fell from 6.4 to 5.9 percent over the twelve-month period, while Eastern Washington saw its rate drop from 10.3 to 10.0 percent. In the state's lumber counties, however, the rate rose from 11.1 percent in February 1988 to 11.5 percent this February. The change likely reflects relative weather conditions: in February 1988 the weather was relatively mild compared to snow and subfreezing weather this February.





INDUSTRY NOTES

Apple Sales Fall

A report issued in early March by the National Resource Defense Council, a private organization, said that preschool-aged children exposed to Alar-treated apples had a one in 4,000 risk of developing cancer. Despite assurances from the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration that parents and school officials have no reason to stop giving apples to children, orders and prices for Washington State apples declined sharply with nearly half of the year's crop yet to be sold.

Alar is a growth regulator which keeps apples on the tree longer and improves the color and firmness in red apples. Only about five percent of the nation's apples are sprayed with Alar, but a number of orders were cancelled and some schools temporarily suspended apple sales. Apple shipments from Washington State reportedly fell 300,000 boxes in the last two weeks of March and the price of the top grade of red apples declined about $2.00 per box.

To counter the adverse publicity, the Washington Apple Commission intends to spend $1.7 million for advertising to assure the public that apples are safe to eat. The commission is financed by apple growers. The commission is also considering a class-action law suit against the Natural Resources Defense Council.

Boeing Expansion to Continue

In March The Boeing Company predicted that it would add 2,300 workers to its workforce by July 1. Including the 2,700 workers already hired by the company this year this would mean a gain of 5,000 for the first half of 1989. Boeing expects its workforce to level off in the second half. The forecast does not include the 670 workers borrowed from Lockhead for a six-month period.

Boeing will also expand its facilities to keep up with its growing order backlog, which in March stood at 1,000 aircraft worth nearly $47 billion. Boeing will spend $430 million to expand its Renton plant and to upgrade equipment. The largest projects include a 315,100 square-foot final assembly building, a six-story parking garage, a wing painting building and a new noise-control fence. The projects are expected to be completed in three years.

$2 Billion More for Boeing

Underlining Boeing's need for more workers and expanded facilities, American Airlines placed an order in March for 25 Model 757 twin jets and 10 extended range 767-300 aircraft worth approximately $2 billion. The 757s will be delivered between November 1991 and November 1992, and the 767-300s will be delivered in 1992 and 1993.

American Airlines at the same time placed a $3 billion order for up to 150 smaller airliners from the Dutch manufacturer Fokker Aircraft B.V. One of the reasons Fokker received the order was that the Dutch manufacturer can deliver small jetliners much sooner than Boeing could. Production for Boeing's smallest jet, the 737-500, is booked well in advance.

On Timber, Sawmills Exports and Jobs

Some sawmills in the state, which depend upon timber from public land, may be in danger of closing because of competition from log exporters and reductions in the amount of federal forest land available for logging. Compounding the problem is that the economies of many smaller towns depend on the jobs at these

mills. According to reports, 43 percent of all Washington-grown timber is now exported. Meanwhile, logging on more than 200,000 acres of federal land has been prohibited until the status of the spotted owl is determined. A decision that the spotted owl is endangered could result in even more acres being removed from the timber supply. A decision could be made by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service by June.

Proposed solutions to the problem include setting aside some state-owned forest land to supply logs to the smaller sawmills. The proposals, however, would not prevent the sawmills from exporting the logs themselves.

Port of Tacoma
Docks More Business

The Port of Tacoma will be the port of entry for auto parts shipped from Korea to Hyundai Motor Company's new Canadian plant in Quebec. The Port of Tacoma was selected over the Port of Vancouver, B.C. because of Tacoma's efficient intermodel railyard and the port's direct service to Korea. Initially, 40 to 60 40-foot containers containing auto parts destined for the new Hyundai plant will move through the port. When the Hyundai plant reaches full production in 1992, Hyundai expects to ship 250 containers a week through Tacoma. Foreign-made parts are now shipped through the Port of Tacoma to several foreign-owned or joint venture automobile factories in the Midwest.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Data Suggest Economy
May Be Slowing

A number of economic indicators have declined recently which suggests that the nation's seven-year economic expansion may be slowing. More moderate growth would be a positive development because it should ease the rate of inflation which has accelerated in recent months.

The producer price index rose a full percentage point in both January and February, the largest consecutive-month increase since 1981. The index measures changes in prices charged by producers of finished goods the first time they are sold. Some analysts believe the acceleration in inflation will encourage the Federal Reserve to push interest rates up further in order to slow the economy and, thus, inflation. Efforts by the Federal Reserve to dampen growth in the economy by limiting the availability of credit have already pushed short-term rates up three percentage points over

the last year. In late February major banks raised their prime lending rate to 11.5 percent, the highest level in over four years. An increase in the prime rate is soon reflected in rates for business loans, home equity loans and personal loans. The danger, of course, is that if the central bank pushes interest rates too high, it will precipitate a recession.

National indicators declining in February included factory orders, industrial production and the industry operating rate. Reflecting higher mortgage rates, new home sales and building permits for future construction both fell in February. Also declining were retail sales and the purchasing managers' index.

Purchasing Agents Report Slower Order Growth

The monthly survey of 250 purchasing managers by the National Association of Purchasing Management in March found that new order growth was at its lowest level in almost four years. The purchasing managers' index, which measures new orders, production, vendor deliveries, inventory and employment, fell from 53 percent in February to 50.4 percent in March - its lowest level since July 1986. An index reading of over 50 generally means the economy is still expanding.

Leading Indicator Index Falls

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators, the government's barometer of future economic activity, fell 0.3 percent in February following revised increases of 0.7 percent on January and 0.6 percent in December. Leading indicators contributing to the February decline were initial claims for unemployment compensation (increased), orders for consumer goods, the business delivery index, orders for plant and equipment, the durable goods backlog, the money supply, and the index of consumer expectations. Only two leading indicators advanced: sensitive material prices and stock market prices. The average workweek of manufacturing production workers was unchanged over the month.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE Year Ending	
	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb. 1989	Jan. 1989
U.S. City Average	121.6	121.1	116.0	4.8	4.7
	Jul.-Dec. 1988	Jul.-Dec. 1987		Jul.-Dec. '87 to Jul.-Dec. '88	
Seattle*	113.8	110.3		3.2	

* The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce and Snohomish counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Distressed Areas

A number of state programs are available to assist areas with high unemployment. Eligible areas are termed distressed. A county is classified as distressed if it had any average unemployment rate in the last three complete calendar years that was at least 20 percent above the statewide average. For the current year, the county classifications are based on unemployment data from January 1986 through December 1988. A county needed an average unemployment rate of at least 8.8 percent to qualify as distressed. The statewide average unemployment rate was 7.3 percent for the three year period. Benton County was added to the list this year. No counties were dropped.

Under legislation enacted last year a metropolitan area may qualify if its average unemployment rate in the last complete calendar year exceeded the statewide rate by 20 percent. Since the statewide average in 1988 was 6.2 percent, the qualifying rate was 7.4 percent. The Tri-Cities (Benton and Franklin counties) and Yakima metropolitan areas qualified under this legislation.

Distressed areas qualify for a variety of benefits, such as loans and grants to attract or retain businesses, financing infrastructure improvements, and matching funds to stimulate private investments. Firms building manufacturing plants in distressed areas are eligible for sales and use tax deferrals, and employers in these areas are eligible for special benefits for hiring unemployment insurance and public assistance recipients.

Three Year Average Unemployment Rates Used to Determine Distressed Areas 1/

	Three Year Average Unemployment Rate (Jan. 86 - Dec. 88)	Distressed Areas: Unemployment Rate Greater Than or Equal to **8.8 Percent**
WASHINGTON STATE	7.3	
Adams	**11.6**	Adams
Asotin	7.2	
Benton	**8.8**	Benton
Chelan	**11.3**	Chelan
Clallam	**9.2**	Clallam
Clark	7.4	
Columbia	**16.2**	Columbia
Cowlitz	**9.6**	Cowlitz
Douglas	**8.9**	Douglas
Ferry	**12.1**	Ferry
Franklin	**10.9**	Franklin
Garfield	7.3	
Grant	**11.0**	Grant
Grays Harbor	**11.2**	Grays Harbor
Island	5.7	
Jefferson	7.4	
King	5.6	
Kitsap	5.9	
Kittitas	**10.5**	Kittitas
Klickitat	**15.7**	Klickitat
Lewis	**10.7**	Lewis
Lincoln	6.1	
Mason	8.5	
Okanogan	**13.3**	Okanogan
Pacific	**10.5**	Pacific
Pend Oreille	**15.9**	Pend Oreille
Pierce	7.6	
San Juan	5.5	
Skagit	**10.7**	Skagit
Skamania	**18.7**	Skamania
Snohomish	6.4	
Spokane	7.3	
Stevens	**11.4**	Stevens
Thurston	7.2	
Wahkiakum	**10.7**	Wahkiakum
Walla Walla	8.6	
Whatcom	8.2	
Whitman	3.5	
Yakima	**11.9**	Yakima

1/ Data for 1987 and 1988 were revised in March 1989 incorporating updated information on industry employment.

1988 Annual Average Unemployment Rates
For Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Used to Determine Distressed Areas 1/

	1988 Annual Average Unemployment Rate (Jan. 88 - Dec. 88)	Distressed Areas: Unemployment Rate Greater Than or Equal to **7.4 Percent**
WASHINGTON STATE	6.2	
Bellingham MSA	7.2	
Bremerton MSA	5.4	
Olympia MSA	6.3	
Seattle MSA	4.8	
Spokane MSA	6.1	
Tacoma MSA	6.3	
Tri-Cities MSA	**8.4**	Tri-Cities MSA
Vancouver PMSA	5.8	
Yakima MSA	**10.6**	Yakima MSA

1/ Data for 1987 and 1988 were revised in March 1989 incorporating updated information on industry employment.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

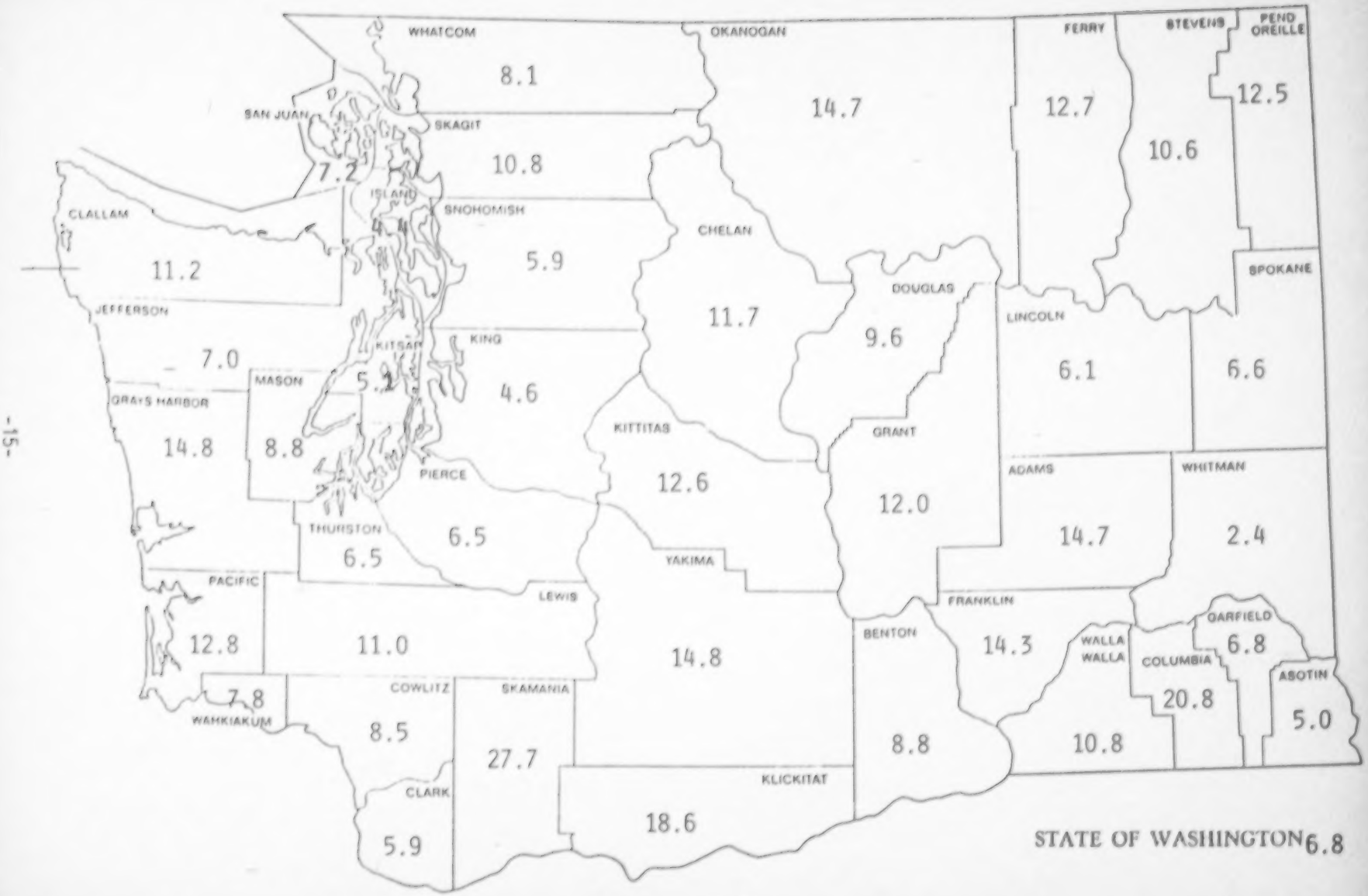
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Industry	February 1989 (PREL)	January 1989 (REV)	February 1988 (REV)	January 1988 (REV)	Numerical Change Jan. 1989 to Feb. 1989	Numerical Change Feb. 1988 to Feb. 1989
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,958.0	1,954.7	1,867.4	1,855.0	3.3	90.6
MANUFACTURING	344.2	344.1	326.8	325.3	0.1	17.4
Durable Goods	248.8	248.9	233.6	232.7	-0.1	15.2
Lumber and Wood Products	40.5	40.6	40.0	39.6	-0.1	0.5
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	-0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.7	-0.3	0.0
Primary Metals	13.1	13.2	12.2	12.3	-0.1	0.9
Aluminum	8.8	8.8	8.2	8.3	0.0	0.6
Fabricated Metals	10.9	11.0	10.3	10.5	-0.1	0.6
Machinery	33.0	33.0	30.8	30.5	0.0	2.2
Machinery (Except Electrical)	18.9	18.9	17.5	17.3	0.0	1.4
Electrical Equipment	14.1	14.1	13.3	13.2	0.0	0.8
Transportation Equipment	122.7	122.3	113.3	113.1	0.4	9.4
Aerospace	107.9	107.2	98.4	98.4	0.7	9.5
Other Transp. Equipment	14.8	15.1	14.9	14.7	-0.3	-0.1
Instruments and Related	11.8	11.7	11.1	11.0	0.1	0.7
Misc. Manufacturing	5.8	5.7	5.0	5.0	0.1	0.8
Nondurable Goods	95.4	95.2	93.2	92.6	0.2	2.2
Food and Kindred Products	30.7	30.6	29.7	29.5	0.1	1.0
Canned and Preserved Foods	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.3	0.2	0.6
Apparel and Allied Products	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.4
Paper and Allied Products	16.9	17.0	16.6	16.6	-0.1	0.3
Printing and Publishing	21.8	21.8	20.9	20.7	0.0	0.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.1	10.0	11.2	11.0	0.1	-1.1
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	9.8	9.7	9.1	9.1	0.1	0.7
MINING and QUARRYING	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0	-0.1	0.2
CONSTRUCTION	89.1	91.3	84.0	83.2	-2.2	5.1
TRANSP.,COMM. and UTIL.	101.8	102.0	97.8	97.7	-0.2	4.0
WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE	475.2	479.0	452.9	454.5	-3.8	22.3
Wholesale Trade	116.2	116.0	109.9	109.2	0.2	6.3
Retail Trade	359.0	363.0	343.0	345.3	-4.0	16.0
FIN. INS. and REAL ESTATE	111.6	111.3	107.1	106.9	0.3	4.5
SERVICES	453.8	450.1	428.1	422.9	3.7	25.7
Health Services	135.6	135.5	130.5	129.8	0.1	5.1
GOVERNMENT	379.1	373.6	367.7	361.5	5.5	11.4
Federal	71.6	71.1	69.7	69.7	0.5	1.9
State and Local	307.5	302.5	298.0	291.8	5.0	9.5
Education	167.5	164.0	162.9	159.3	3.5	4.6
WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.


WHATCOM
8.1
OKANOGAN
14.7
FERRY
12.7
STEVENS
10.6
PEND OREILLE
12.5
SAN JUAN
7.2
SKAGIT
10.8
ISLAND
4.4
SNOHOMISH
5.9
CLALLAM
11.2
CHELAN
11.7
DOUGLAS
9.6
SPOKANE
6.6
LINCOLN
6.1
JEFFERSON
7.0
KITSAP
5.1
KING
4.6
MASON
8.8
GRAYS HARBOR
14.8
KITTITAS
12.6
GRANT
12.0
ADAMS
14.7
WHITMAN
2.4
PIERCE
6.5
THURSTON
6.5
YAKIMA
14.8
FRANKLIN
14.3
BENTON
8.8
WALLA WALLA
10.8
COLUMBIA
20.8
GARFIELD
6.8
ASOTIN
5.0
PACIFIC
12.8
LEWIS
11.0
COWLITZ
8.5
SKAMANIA
27.7
WAHKIAKUM
7.8
CLARK
5.9
KLICKITAT
18.6
STATE OF WASHINGTON 6.8

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

DATE 4/4/89
Benchmark: 1988

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	FEBRUARY 1989 PRELIMINARY 1/				JANUARY 1989 REVISED 1/				FEBRUARY 1988 REVISED 1/			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State total	2,318,900	2,161,500	157,400	6.8	2,333,100	2,171,400	161,700	6.9	2,250,400	2,087,100	163,300	7.3
Bellingham MSA	57,900	53,200	4,700	8.1	58,500	53,500	5,000	8.5	57,400	52,300	5,100	8.9
Bremerton MSA	76,100	72,200	3,900	5.1	76,400	72,400	4,000	5.2	74,200	69,700	4,500	6.1
Olympia MSA	78,200	73,100	5,100	6.5	77,500	72,600	4,900	6.3	74,500	69,400	5,100	6.8
Seattle PMSA	1,051,200	1,000,000	51,200	4.9	1,057,300	1,004,500	52,800	5.0	1,009,400	955,100	54,300	5.4
King County 2/	829,900	791,800	38,100	4.6	834,900	795,300	39,600	4.7	797,300	756,200	41,100	5.2
Snohomish County 2/	221,300	208,200	13,100	5.9	222,300	209,100	13,200	5.9	212,100	198,800	13,300	6.3
Spokane MSA	167,000	156,000	11,000	6.6	167,500	156,000	11,500	6.9	164,800	152,700	12,100	7.3
Tacoma PMSA	248,000	231,900	16,100	6.5	248,400	232,900	15,500	6.2	238,900	222,200	16,700	7.0
Tri-Cities MSA	64,400	57,900	6,500	10.1	64,800	58,100	6,700	10.3	65,700	59,200	6,500	9.9
Benton County 2/	49,100	44,800	4,300	8.8	49,400	44,900	4,500	9.1	50,300	45,800	4,500	8.9
Franklin County 2/	15,400	13,200	2,200	14.3	15,500	13,200	2,300	14.8	15,500	13,500	2,000	12.9
Vancouver PMSA	115,200	108,400	6,800	5.9	115,600	109,000	6,600	5.7	112,100	104,300	7,800	7.0
Yakima MSA	87,600	74,600	13,000	14.8	90,600	76,100	14,500	16.0	86,900	74,400	12,500	14.4
Adams	6,210	5,300	910	14.7	6,770	4,940	1,830	27.0	5,900	5,020	880	14.9
Asotin	9,340	8,870	470	5.0	9,400	8,880	520	5.5	8,720	8,100	620	7.1
Chitlam	22,400	19,900	2,500	11.2	22,480	20,090	2,390	10.6	21,990	19,860	2,130	9.7
Columbia	1,730	1,370	360	20.8	1,700	1,340	360	21.2	1,770	1,360	410	23.2
Cowlitz	35,240	32,230	3,010	8.5	35,810	32,810	3,000	8.4	34,930	31,950	2,980	8.5
Ferry	2,680	2,340	340	12.7	2,710	2,360	350	12.9	2,730	2,290	440	16.1
Garfield	1,030	960	70	6.8	1,050	980	70	6.7	1,010	940	70	6.9
Grant	22,490	19,800	2,690	12.0	22,370	19,450	2,920	13.1	22,260	19,330	2,930	13.2
Grays Harbor	25,680	21,890	3,790	14.8	25,240	22,320	2,920	11.6	25,720	22,870	2,850	11.1
Island	19,120	18,270	850	4.4	19,350	18,410	940	4.9	18,530	17,450	1,080	5.8
Jefferson	8,050	7,490	560	7.0	8,220	7,630	590	7.2	7,540	6,970	570	7.6
Kittitas	11,610	10,150	1,460	12.6	11,630	10,180	1,450	12.5	12,270	10,630	1,640	13.4
Klickitat	7,330	5,970	1,360	18.6	7,620	6,020	1,600	21.0	7,270	5,860	1,410	19.4
Lewis	25,190	22,420	2,770	11.0	25,200	22,530	2,670	10.6	23,730	21,210	2,520	10.6
Lincoln	4,120	3,870	250	6.1	4,130	3,890	240	5.8	4,140	3,850	290	7.0
Mason	12,900	11,760	1,140	8.8	12,890	11,840	1,050	8.1	12,870	11,660	1,210	9.4
Okanogan	15,210	12,970	2,240	14.7	15,510	13,110	2,400	15.5	15,460	13,090	2,370	15.3
Pacific	7,490	6,530	960	12.8	7,300	6,560	740	10.1	6,770	6,110	660	9.7
Pend Oreille	3,350	2,930	420	12.5	3,380	2,940	440	13.0	3,020	2,580	440	14.6
San Juan	4,590	4,260	330	7.2	4,570	4,250	320	7.0	4,500	4,170	330	7.3
Skagit	31,620	28,190	3,430	10.8	31,860	28,110	3,750	11.8	31,890	27,980	3,910	12.3
Skamania	2,350	1,700	650	27.7	2,320	1,630	690	29.7	2,500	1,880	620	24.8
Stevens	11,780	10,530	1,250	10.6	11,660	10,470	1,190	10.2	11,180	10,030	1,150	10.3
Wahkiakum	1,160	1,070	90	7.8	1,170	1,060	110	9.4	1,220	1,120	100	8.2
Walla Walla	23,400	20,870	2,530	10.8	23,570	21,020	2,550	10.8	23,170	20,640	2,530	10.9
Wenatchee Labor Area	38,300	34,080	4,220	11.0	39,930	35,330	4,600	11.5	37,020	32,960	4,060	11.0
Chelan County 2/	25,850	22,820	3,030	11.7	26,960	23,660	3,300	12.2	24,970	22,070	2,900	11.6
Douglas County 2/	12,450	11,260	1,190	9.6	12,970	11,670	1,300	10.0	12,050	10,890	1,160	9.6
Whitman	18,870	18,410	460	2.4	18,760	18,170	590	3.1	18,410	17,870	540	2.9

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data.
2/ Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.
Note: Detail may not add due to rounding

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Prelim Feb Production Workers/ Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Feb-89	Jan-89	Feb-88	Feb-89	Jan-89	Feb-88	Feb-89	Jan-89	Feb-88
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES*	283,327	$489.90	$494.88	$477.17	39.7	40.3	40.2	$12.34	$12.28	$11.87
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber and Wood Products	34,130	$382.24	$444.57	$429.66	35.1	39.8	39.6	$10.89	$11.17	$10.85
Primary Metal Industries	9,913	$550.83	$542.69	$544.10	43.0	42.2	44.2	$12.81	$12.86	$12.31
Fabricated Metal Products	8,537	$459.82	$455.52	$435.10	39.1	39.0	38.2	$11.76	$11.68	$11.39
Machinery	21,434	$370.37	$376.52	$374.77	38.5	39.1	39.7	$9.62	$9.63	$9.44
Food and Kindred Products	22,403	$372.62	$366.55	$343.40	37.6	36.4	36.3	$9.91	$10.07	$9.46
Chemical and Allied Products	4,123	$679.10	$626.34	$611.18	39.3	39.0	40.8	$17.28	$16.06	$14.98
Transportation Equipment	56,747	$635.80	$631.28	$617.38	44.0	43.9	43.6	$14.45	$14.38	$14.16
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	61,354	$596.01	$590.06	$574.06	36.1	36.2	35.7	$16.51	$16.30	$16.08
Wholesale and Retail Trade (does not include eating and drinking establishments)	292,706	$313.95	$319.13	$297.04	32.5	32.9	31.6	$9.66	$9.70	$9.40

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.